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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Wesley Castles, Chairman — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-121 — MARCH 15, 1953

Wage Earners Decrease Seasonally in February

Following the normal seasonal pattern, industrial employment in Montana receded in February from its January level, but only by 1,200, or less than one percent, according to estimates compiled by the Commission in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the same time the figures show a gain of 8,000, or nearly six percent, from the employment recorded in February, 1952, which was the previous high mark for that winter month. This was the thirteenth successive month in which total employment exceeded that in the corresponding month a year earlier.

Affects Lumber, Food, Building

The seasonal downward swing from January was most noticeable in lumber and logging, processing of food and kindred products, contract construction, and in service industries. Slight dips were noted in transportation and utilities and in wholesale and retail trade. Small but significant gains were recorded in metal mining and in finance, insurance and real estate. Government employment remained unchanged. Every February but one in the last seven years has recorded a decrease from the January figure, ranging in number from 1,000 to 2,500. A year ago was the exception, with a 300 increase.

Level 8,000 Above Year Ago

Comparison with employment a year ago shows the greatest numerical gains to have been in wholesale and retail trade with 3,400, contract construction 1,100, federal, state and local government 1,000, all mining 900, service industries 600, finance 500, manufacturing industries 400, transportation and utilities 100. In percentage growth contract construction leads other industries with 17.7%, finance, insurance and real estate 11.5%, wholesale and retail trade 9.5%, mining 8%, government 3.6%, service industries 3.4%, manufacturing 2.5%, transportation and utilities 0.45%. No major industry recorded a decrease from its employment figures of a year ago.

Milder Weather a Potent Factor

Various factors contributed to the employment upswing from a year ago. Construction activities felt the impact of milder weather conditions, which permitted continuation of building operations and inside work to a greater extent than common. This gain was partly offset by a diminished volume of heavy construction, dams and highways. Mild weather was also accountable for a greater employment in logging and lumbering than a year ago, and this occurred in the face of a less substantial market demand for the products.

Oil Employment Expands Rapidly

Increase in employment by financial and related institutions is in line with a long-

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FEBRUARY'S UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL AT 11,000 IS LESS THAN SAME PERIODS IN 1950, 1951

Montana's surplus of unemployed labor increased a scant 400 during February to reach what is considered to be the seasonal peak of jobseekers. The total of 11,000 is nearly 800 more than last year at this time but is 1,300 less than recorded in 1951 and 7,850 below the peak reached in 1950, the highest unemployment level since the war period. The jobseeker count includes the active applicants for work at the 26 local offices of the employment service in the state. Of the 11,000 thus seeking work from 7,000 to 8,000 were listed as claimants for unemployment compensation.

Nearly All Skills Represented in Applicant List

Included in the labor available at this season is virtually all skills and occupations used in the state's economy, excepting that hardrock miners, stenographers, nurses, and most professional types are lacking. There are 2,073 women applicants included in the total, a year ago there were 2,176 women. Three years ago there were 3,665 women jobseekers, and two years ago the figure was 2,935. The present labor supply represents approximately seven percent of the current industrial employment.

Seasonal Industries Furnish Surplus

Due to the seasonal character of some of Montana's industries, notably construction, logging and lumbering, railroad maintenance, and farm operation, this substantial build-up of available labor force is an annual occurrence. From this reserve supply the labor needs of those industries in April, May and June must be met. Present prospects are that qualified workers from this supply will move into jobs before midsummer, and that considerable in-migration of workers will also find employment.

Kalispell Leads in Jobseekers

Kalispell, Billings, Great Falls, Missoula and Butte report the largest concentrations of unemployed applicants. During February the number increased heavily at Kalispell, as lumber and logging employment was curtailed because of road conditions. The four other offices named held about even or showed a decline during the month while an increased labor supply was reported from many of the other labor market centers in the state.

Metal Mines Gain in Winter

Employment in the metal mines and smelters of the state is not affected by winter seasonal layoffs but actually gains from construction and farm curtailment. Several hundred miners and smelter workers annually migrate to outdoor work in the summer, returning in late fall. The outward process usually begins in March and is felt in April and May employment totals. A program of expansion for the mining force is currently suspended because of shortage of housing accommodations.

Tiber Dam Soon to Start

Tunnel work for the Tiber Dam near Chester is reported half completed, with all required labor at hand. Concrete pouring for the tunnel structure will begin in about 60 days. Labor demand will increase probably early in April, as excavation and the extensive dirt-moving program for the dam itself gets under way. Heavy equipment operators, truck drivers, construction labor and carpenters will be in demand. Local supply and adjacent area clearance will furnish adequate supply at least until summer. Heavy flow of transients inquiring about work possibilities is reported from Shelby and Havre offices; orders for workers are handled at Shelby.

Canyon Ferry Prepares to Resume

Employment demands at Canyon Ferry are already beginning, with call-backs increasing slowly. Pouring of concrete to complete the dam structure awaits arrival of temperate weather. Powerhouse completion will be an important element in determining employment needs. The crew is not expected to exceed 400 this season, about 150 below the peak of last year, and the job is scheduled for completion at mid-summer.

Hungry Horse in Finishing Process

Labor needs at Hungry Horse dam will be comparatively modest this season, with the main dam finished and most of the power installations completed. Finishing work and road construction will require relatively small crews. In the same area, however, the construction of an aluminum plant and necessary housing and facilities will require up to 600 or even 800 men this season, with completion scheduled for late 1954. Contracts are yet to be awarded for the various phases of this project. After completion the plant will employ about 500 workers.

Highway Using Fewer Men

Road and bridge contracts in the state highway system were using fewer men in February than a year ago, and about the same number as two years ago. Employment last month was 147 on these contracts, in February 1952 there were 335 so engaged. In 1951 the employment was 135. Maintenance work on the state highways gave employment to 695 in February, 737 a year ago, and 670 two years back.

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary March 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(135 jobseekers; 96 men, 39 women; 33 men and 7 women over 45) Another housing program is in the planning process, and surveys are being made for three highway projects in the area. Smelter employment steady through February, with prospect of increased turnover as annual return to outside summer employment begins in March.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Roundup, Laurel, Red Lodge—(1,278 jobseekers; 1,071 men, 207 women; 384 men and 57 women over 45) Labor supply is far in excess of present demand; seasonal work resumption during next 50 days should absorb a large portion of present surplus. A large construction backlog awaits settled weather, with new projects added to the outlook during February. Coal mines at Roundup and Red Lodge starting the annual summer layoff, affecting about 150 miners already and more to be released as the coal demand dwindles. Demand for farm help dormant through February, is beginning to manifest strength in March.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(290 jobseekers; 238 men, 52 women) Fewer transients than normal. No new building or construction contracts until about April 1, when awards totalling two million dollars are expected. Some unfinished construction will resume about that time. Farm hiring is just beginning, should develop heavy demand by April.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(637 jobseekers; 434 men, 203 women) No change in labor market during February; construction is at low ebb but will resume gradually after 30 days, dependent upon weather conditions. Retail trade employment has not yet increased for the Easter period, surplus of sales persons available. Lack of housing still blocks importation of miners to fill continuing need at the metal mines.

CUT BANK—(182 jobseekers; 143 men, 39 women; 48 over 45) Weather fixes the work calendar, employment on construction projects, oil field work, highway building, and railroad maintenance to begin in March or April. Farm demand already developing.

DILLON — (87 jobseekers; 61 men, 26 women) Less employment in feeding livestock than normal, on account of open winter; hay surplus results. Lambing season to begin March 15, calving already in progress, with some hiring recorded. Labor demand expected in March for construction, on the railroad, and in trade establishments. New metal refining plant for tungsten ores to be built north of city.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (58 jobseekers; 45 men, 13 women; 18 men and 4 women over 45) All construction work is at standstill except on a trailer camp and minor repair jobs. Railroad hiring has not begun. Farm hiring is following seasonal pattern, despite unusually favorable weather. Few transients appearing.

FORT BENTON — (39 jobseekers; 31 men, 8 women; 6 men and 2 women over 45) Employment at usual low winter ebb. One road construction job resumed, calling back its old crew. Others await more settled weather. Farm demand expected to be brisk in late March and April, seeding and reseeding a big wheat acreage.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (297 jobseekers; 249 men, 48 women) No hiring at Fort Peck or on diversion dam, other construction jobs also dormant. Building outlook is good for spring and summer. Four structures to replace burned business section are contracted for April start, farm labor orders are being placed for early April. Many farmers on oil exploration crews will return to their ranches, creating job openings.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(133 jobseekers; 89 men, 44 women; 41 men and 9 women over 45) Construction hiring began late in February, nothing extensive yet. Oil activity maintained an even winter level, is expected to trend upward through March and April. One farm hand hired in February, many inquiries indicate demand will develop through March.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford — (1,133 jobseekers; 870 men, 263 women; 330 men and 75 women over 45) Construction hiring fairly active through February, with excavation and some concrete work in progress. Housing demand has been eased by completion of several projects at airbase and in city. New barracks project to start in April, contractor is on the ground. Employment in trade and service continued slow through February, usual pattern. Agricultural demand expected in March and April.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(320 jobseekers; 273 men, 47 women) Fewer jobseekers than year ago, partly due to out-migration. Logging and sawmills are down temporarily, because of soft roads. Building construction continued in February, no big increase for March, but sewer project to start in March will need 30 workers and a road job will use 10. Farm demand below normal, a result of open weather and lower stock feeding requirements.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — 263 jobseekers; 214 men, 49 women; 51 men and 12 women over 45) Slight demand for construction workers in February, not much change expected until late March, when resumption of heavy construction, building, railroad maintenance and farm work will be felt. Trade and service employment demand reduced last month.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(539 jobseekers; 460 men, 79 women) All work skills are in surplus supply except stenographers but the seasonal resumption of work is signalled in recall of parts of regular crews as industry prepares to enter its active season. Construction is shaking off the winter hibernation, the brickyard is reopening, Canyon Ferry has recalled carpenters, operating engineers and labor for the start of its final year of construction. Several new building projects are in preliminary stage.

KALISPELL, Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse — (2,126 jobseekers; 1,774 men, 352 women) Though the mild winter has stimulated industrial employment totals the presence of a greatly enlarged labor force in the area furnishes a towering surplus of most skills and occupations. Three sawmills and one logging outfit employing 50 men resumed operations March 1; five residences for aluminum plant executives are being built; contract for concrete work on the plant is up for bids; clean up and finishing work at Hungry Horse will be employing more workers in March and April; lumber and construction outfits which have continued work through the winter will gener-

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February Unemployment

(Continued from Page 1)

Sizable Backlog Awaits Spring

Backlog of highway contracts upon which work is expected to resume shortly includes 19 road jobs on 160 miles of re-construction, bridge jobs, overpass and gravel crushing at contracts aggregating more than half a million dollars, and new contracts as awarded. Many of the active contracts upon which minimum employment was reported in February will expand their crews as favorable weather permits.

Wage Earners Decrease Seasonally in February

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continued trend in that classification. It reflects the expanding economy of the composite industries in the state. Mining employment gains resulted from two sources, the steady build-up of metal mining force in line with larger production goals, and the influx of oil field workers during the past year. Oil and gas production is classified under standard practice as a part of the mining industry. Developments in the oil basins in the eastern section of the state are affecting the industry's employment to a material and as yet unbounded extent.

Other Industries Rise Moderately

Gains in other industries resulted to some extent as an outgrowth of the primary employment increases. Transportation, utilities, and the service industries are sensitive to economic conditions and adjust their employment to the trends in basic payrolls.

SEVEN YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.8	143.0	149.7	155.0	159.9	161.1	162.7	163.3	159.6	156.6	157.1	154.1
1953	150.0	148.8											

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

ally increase their tempo as spring opens. The new aluminum plant construction is scheduled to begin in April and will require up to 800 men this summer, with completion in 1954.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(293 jobseekers; 230 men, 63 women; 30 men and 21 women over 45) Outlook of employment during next 60 days is favorable, construction program will probably equal the record 1952 activity. Farm labor demand just beginning to be felt, will be at high level by April 1.

LIBBY, Eureka — (159 jobseekers; 113 men, 46 women; 53 men and 14 women over 45) Labor supply is still increasing, demand slumped because of over-supply of logs. Timber crews reduced until April because of lessened demand and soft road conditions. Weather has interfered with resumption of construction employment.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (397 jobseekers; 284 men, 113 women; 58 men and 35 women over 45) Work on new bridge continues, with 13 in crew. Hospital construction resumed and work started on addition to school. No labor demand from trade or service circles. Railroad laid off 10 brakemen, slight demand for roundhouse replacements, no extra gang work in February.

MALTA — (112 jobseekers; 91 men, 21 women; 31 men and 8 women over 45) Employment slackened in February with layoff of several oil exploration crews and cafe help. Trade demand showed no hiring trend. Construction employment will resume in March, on gradual scale. New oil hiring will begin at same time. Farm demand expected about April 1.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Terry—(276 jobseekers; 231 men, 45 women; 62 men and 16 women over 45) Labor market demands beginning to stir, will be generally active during next 60 days as outdoor work resumes. Several construction projects getting ready for seasonal operation.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior —(905 jobseekers; 746 men, 159 women; 290 men and 36 women over 45) Peak of unemployment for the season has been reached. Logging is resuming after early season shutdown because of soft roads but will probably recess again when spring breakup is at its height.

POLSON—(353 jobseekers; 300 men, 53 women; 149 over 45, 25 under 21) Increased activity at the Kerr tunnel and extra power unit has kept employment above that of a year ago. Other construction projects dormant, will revive soon. Log hauling curtailed by soft roads.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(126 jobseekers; 100 men, 26 women) Employment is at minimum for outside work and in trade and service. Some contractors operating, but with reduced crews. Increase in transients seeking Tiber dam work, which is held up by lack of accommodations and uncertain weather. Tunnel job proceeding with full crew, replacement orders relatively heavy. Two road jobs will re-hire old crews in April.

SIDNEY—(324 jobseekers; 303 men, 21 women; 49 men and 5 women over 45) Outdoor employment still dormant, despite weather more favorable than normal. Trade and service employment lags in sympathy. Farm hiring just beginning, orders being placed for March.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(335 jobseekers; 302 men, 33 women) A normal winter surplus of jobseekers, but peak of unemployment appears to be passed. One construction outfit operating, logging fluctuates in unison with road conditions, planing mill re-opened and burned sawmill being replaced for summer opening. No marked labor demand expected until April.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey — (198 jobseekers; 174 men, 24 women; 51 men and 7 women over 45) Unemployment greater than a year ago, in-migration for oil exploration a factor. Labor supply increased by February layoffs in construction and oil field crews. Resumption of these on full scale expected by mid-April Farm demand beginning to be felt.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Feb. 1953 (2)	Jan. 1953 (3)	Feb. 1952	Jan. 53 to Feb. 53	Feb. 52 to Feb. 53
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	148,800	150,000	140,800	—1,200	8,000
Manufacturing	16,700	17,300	16,300	—600	400
Durable goods	9,800	10,100	9,400	—300	400
Lumber and timber products	5,100	5,400	4,900	—300	200
Primary metals	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	100
Other (4)	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
Nondurable goods	6,900	7,200	6,900	—300	0
Food and kindred products	3,600	3,900	3,600	—300	0
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
Mining	12,200	12,100	11,300	100	900
Metal mining	9,000	8,900	8,600	100	400
Bituminous and soft coal mining	600	600	800	0	—200
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,100	2,100	1,500	0	600
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	500	400	0	100
Contract construction	7,300	7,600	6,200	—300	1,100
Contractors, building construction	2,900	3,100	2,200	—200	700
Contractors, other than building	1,700	1,600	2,000	100	—300
Contractors, special trade	2,700	2,900	2,000	—200	700
Transportation and utilities	22,200	22,300	22,100	—100	100
Interstate railroads	13,400	13,500	13,800	—100	—400
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,500	3,300	0	200
Utilities including communication	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	300
Trade	39,100	39,200	35,700	—100	3,400
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,600	7,900	—200	500
Retail trade	30,700	30,600	27,800	100	2,900
General merchandise and apparel	6,400	6,600	5,600	—200	800
Food stores	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Eating and drinking establishments	7,500	7,400	6,500	100	1,000
Automotive and filling stations	5,600	5,600	5,200	0	400
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,000	6,800	6,500	200	500
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,800	4,700	4,300	100	500
Services and miscellaneous	18,000	18,300	17,400	—300	600
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Personal services	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Other (6)	13,100	13,400	12,600	—300	500
Government	28,500	28,500	27,500	0	1,000
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	13,800	13,900	13,800	—100	0
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,700	2,800	2,800	—100	—100
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Trade	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 500 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 878 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1953, AND FEBRUARY, 1952

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 3-7	
	Feb. 1953		Feb. 1952		Feb. 1953		Feb. 1952		Feb. 1953		Feb. 1952							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
Anaconda	117	22	86	16	135	34	125	22	35	12	51	5	48	41	46	48	118	96
Billings	395	105	340	106	1,278	357	815	236	206	71	210	61	20	166	204	255	1,012	653
Bozeman	184	85	112	47	290	109	231	85	148	62	154	62	106	120	133	164	193	168
Butte	289	28	162	11	637	67	526	35	163	26	217	42	225	217	179	344	521	428
Cut Bank	49	18	54	10	182	69	223	47	17	8	18	5	58	42	18	21	164	199
Dillon	42	24	55	15	87	31	84	25	37	18	30	12	51	53	17	23	44	48
Forsyth	21	8	39	13	58	23	59	14	35	11	20	6	64	28	27	18	39	45
Fort Benton	21	5	19	5	39	9	34	7	13	5	17	7	41	42	10	10	31	23
Glasgow	91	30	79	24	297	87	229	68	66	19	61	28	73	78	67	57	133	102
Glendive	65	14	96	26	133	18	36	6	57	16	65	30	60	45	56	65	79	41
Great Falls	257	99	296	91	1,133	354	1,115	326	124	46	127	37	148	160	137	169	931	886
Hamilton	51	9	41	11	320	96	388	107	36	10	30	6	60	49	34	18	218	183
Havre	121	40	109	24	263	91	294	91	65	30	37	16	120	129	72	23	170	152
Helena	253	98	298	170	539	196	534	190	134	47	192	81	144	89	138	221	419	366
Kalispell	194	71	192	48	2,126	672	1,809	554	73	34	64	20	88	59	76	100	1,280	1,354
Lewistown	128	38	137	31	293	61	286	58	54	19	44	15	66	86	52	45	195	188
Libby	49	15	29	11	159	43	181	49	18	8	6	5	16	2	23	4	134	127
Livingston	77	13	148	23	397	121	474	92	80	23	87	20	94	85	62	71	196	185
Malta	21	9	23	4	112	38	116	30	34	12	23	9	65	65	28	30	81	91
Miles City	95	43	102	34	276	106	176	51	55	20	82	28	120	66	62	66	223	107
Missoula	206	73	156	49	905	331	1,106	268	132	37	123	25	104	74	126	129	685	614
Polson	31	11	89	11	353	87	387	117	45	11	21	7	10	29	60	29	302	292
Shelby	57	19	63	22	126	33	189	54	42	15	38	8	56	89	33	43	108	99
Sidney	77	28	73	17	324	66	364	78	51	14	54	10	95	52	47	52	178	172
Thomp. Falls	25	10	35	7	335	109	224	31	8	3	16	7	....	28	10	20	254	194
Wolf Point	94	44	48	14	198	86	131	35	39	16	37	11	64	48	38	35	179	126
Tchr. Plcmt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	3	6	3	35	6	47	97	....	....
TOTALS	3,010	959	2,881	840	10,995	3,294	10,136	2,676	1,779	596	1,830	566	2,031	1,948	1,802	2,157	7,887	6,939

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. (1) 1953	Jan. (2) 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. (1) 1953	Jan. (2) 1953	Feb. 1952	Feb. (1) 1953	Jan. (2) 1953	Feb. 1952
All Manufacturing	$80.21	$78.49	$75.68	41.1	40.7	41.2	$1.95	$1.93	$1.84
Durable goods	82.49	80.99	78.91	41.8	41.1	42.0	1.97	1.97	1.88
Primary metals	87.24	87.14	81.24	45.1	45.1	44.3	1.93	1.93	1.84
Nondurable goods	76.59	74.52	70.05	39.9	40.1	39.9	1.92	1.86	1.75
Food and kindred products	66.39	63.30	61.20	40.6	40.9	40.7	1.64	1.55	1.50
All Mining	87.38	87.48	84.89	41.2	41.1	42.2	2.12	2.13	2.01
Metal mining	86.96	86.98	83.77	42.1	42.1	42.2	2.07	2.07	1.99
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	71.05	70.49	65.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	82.42	81.28	77.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	65.53	65.19	60.93	39.2	39.2	39.0	1.67	1.66	1.56

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
United States Postage
Accounted for Under
Act of Congress
Par. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.

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